



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1878.

A letter from Georgia to the New York Bulletin presents the crop situation there in a very satisfactory light. Cotton, grain and about every other product of the soil have yielded almost beyond precedent, and if there be no drawbacks from drought during the remainder of the month, the writer is confident that the State will be back to the same prosperous plane which it occupied prior to the civil war.

The grain fields of Russia are the nearest point of supply to the wheat markets of Europe, but this country has from small beginnings gradually dispossessed Russia, until the United States is by far the chief source of supply to Europe. The immense mass of domestic exports has created an extraordinary balance of trade in favor of this country, which is steadily and surely increasing.

State Senator Paul has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Rockingham district. Mr. Massey, of Albemarle, is also a candidate, with Hon. John T. Harris—all readjusters. The candidates in the Ninth district are Colonel Richmond, regular nominee, and Messrs. Newberry, greenbacker, and Fayette McMullen, standing candidate.

Dr. James Smith, of Mantua, Northumberland county, Va., has recently sold his estates of Mantua and Cone, in that county, and some 300 acres in Fairfax, to Mr. Taylor, a builder of Baltimore, at a price estimated at \$61,000. Dr. Smith receives \$10,500 in cash and seventeen houses in Baltimore, in exchange for this property.

The Lexington Gazette says: "We are fully authorized to say, that Mr. Tucker will vote against and oppose the bill introduced by him at the request of Mr. Hutton, in regard to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts over the State Courts."

The Potter committee is to meet in New York on Monday, but it is not thought that there will be a full attendance. Why don't the thing stop? Everybody is sick and tired of it.

Hon. John Goode, of the Norfolk district, has twelve more delegates to get to secure his renomination. There are three counties and two cities to hear from.

Butler's Last.—BIDGEPORT, ME., Aug. 10.—E. H. Gove, the greenback candidate for Congress from this district, presided over a meeting at the City Hall last night of the citizens of York Co., and in a short speech introduced Gen. Butler, who spoke for two hours. He said he came not to make a speech, but to commune with the people on the public interests of the day. He had left the old parties; he had belonged to the democratic party until it attempted to destroy the Union. He was with the republican party till it deserted its founders—the laboring men. Capitalists now hold the republican party bound hand and foot. Hayes has violated every pledge, and betrayed the negro of the South. The effort of Grant's administration to strengthen the public credit was a swindle. He reviewed the history of the greenback currency and claimed that it should be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.—The main room of the club house, at the Saratoga gambling place is called, would serve as a model well ventilated ecclesiastical chamber. The walls are of pure white; the room is very spacious and high. Beneath two lofty domes large and elegant chandeliers are suspended, rich lace and heavy curtains drape the windows and a velvet carpet covers the floor. There are no paintings in the room, the living pictures affording study enough for the observing visitors. The successor of John Morrissey, Mr. Charles Reed, is a well knit, muscular man, about five feet ten, of strongly marked, swarthy features, quiet demeanor and warm hospitality.

The presiding genius of the roulette tables has the white hair and cheerful demeanor of a savings bank president, while the director of the faro bank is the embodiment of judicial dignity, and would not look out of place as presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. At the roulette tables sit an olive complexioned young man, with black moustache, who would figure well in a fashionable bop. There is little gambling in the early part of the night, though the rooms are in a blaze of light all the evening, waiting for visitors. It is not until eleven o'clock or a little later that such activity as the place shows begins.

After wives, mothers and sisters have gone to bed, husbands, sons and brothers, who desire "to fight the tiger" (the door mat presents a well executed figure of a tiger of large size and ferocious aspect) come to the gambling rooms. Two millionaires are frequent visitors, and win or lose a few hundreds and sometimes thousands in a night. They seldom wager more than \$250 or \$500 on the whirl of a roulette ball, or the turn of a faro card, but their prominence both in New York and in Saratoga causes them to be watched with much attention by the people who visit the rooms out of curiosity.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The auction of the White Sulphur Springs continues from day to day until next Thursday, under these circumstances. The order of the court required that it first be put up in divisions and then as a whole, and whichever way brought most to be adopted. Under the division bidding, Tuesday, J. L. Carrington, of the Exchange Hotel at Richmond, bid \$100,000 for the hotel building with the privilege of the water, and Col. Proctor Smith bid \$35,000 for the privilege of bottling the waters. These were the only bids. At the bidding for the whole, the sum of \$300,000 was cried as a starting, but nothing higher was offered. The debt against the place is \$1,000,000 and over. A bidder of wealth asked for time that he might have the opportunity to make a bid, and the commissioners agreed to name next Thursday, the property being put up as a matter of form every day at 12 o'clock, and offered for sale until that day.—*Stanton Vindicator.*

News of the Day.

The editor of the Frankfurt Times has been elected to the German Parliament.

Forty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported at New Orleans yesterday, with twelve deaths.

Robert Smalls, negro, has been renominated for Congress from the Fifth district of South Carolina.

Major Jesse Yates, who represents the First North Carolina district in Congress, secured his renomination at Elenton yesterday over three competitors. There is no doubt of his reelection.

The barn, stable, broom factory, crops of wheat and corn, and farming implements of every kind of E. Vanok, of Hanover county, Va., were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Tuesday night last; loss \$4,000; no insurance.

A Bismarck (Dakota) dispatch states that the grasshoppers appeared in that section last week in considerable numbers, doing some damage. The dispatch adds that they were moving east, and would probably enter Minnesota.

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco has sold 1,200,000 ounces of fine silver to the government, which was delivered to the mint in that city yesterday. The price paid was the London rate, with cable exchange, payable in standard dollars.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad going north, at Riverside, Illinois, yesterday morning, struck a mail train, which was switched on a side track. Several persons were injured, but none seriously except a baggage man, who had both legs broken.

Near Waverly, seven miles above Columbus, Miss., yesterday morning, a little steamer on the Bigbee river, named Fanny W., owned by colored men, exploded her boiler. The captain and engineer were severely injured, and are not expected to live. All on board, numbering eight or ten, were badly scalded.

A Stockton (Cal.) dispatch states that fifteen tramps attempted to board a west bound train Thursday evening, but were driven off by the train hands. The tramps assaulted the hands with clubs and stones, and their leader fired two shots without effect at the rear brakeman. The latter returned the fire, inflicting a wound from which the tramp died yesterday. The brakeman was exonerated by the coroner's jury and discharged.

At the session of the Cabinet yesterday the Mexican border troubles were discussed. A dispatch from Gen. Ord was read, in which he asks what action he should take in case the United States troops, in following a fresh trail after a raid had been made from the Mexican side of the river, should, in following the raiders, meet with opposition from the Mexican troops. In reply a message is to be sent to Gen. Ord reiterating former orders for the protection of American interests, and the prompt pursuit and punishment of raiding parties.

Conference on Infidelity.—Lord Harrowby presided on Friday afternoon at a conference at the National Club, convened by the Christian Evidence Society to consider the state of unbelief in different parts of the world and the best way of meeting it. Among those present were the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop Claughton, Bishop Perry, the Bishops of Antigua, Bloemfontein and Huron, Dean Bagot, Canon Farrar, Professors Leathes, Plumptre and Redford, the Rev. Prebendary Irons, the Rev. Dr. Badenoch, Brouthair, Barclay, Hill, Lee, Leary and Thornton, Lord H. V. Cholmondeley, Colonel Hume, C. B., Sir Thomas Watson, Dr. Ham, Dr. Gladstone, R. R. S., Major Cooper Gardiner, Mr. F. Bateman, F. R. S., and the secretary of the society.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol referred to the leading forms in which infidelity had manifested itself in this country. One class of persons was rendered sceptical by the alleged difficulties consequent on the discoveries of science. Another class was influenced by the results, or supposed results, of historical criticisms. But the largest class of unbelievers, or doubters, consisted of those who neither affirmed nor denied anything. With all these we had to deal in a manner best adapted to meet their several difficulties. It was, however, found that the latest discoveries of science confirmed the statement of religious truth, and that science was truly the handmaid of religion.

In view of all that could be adduced on either side of the great controversy, it was seen "that they that be for us are far more than they that can be against us." The Bishop of Bloemfontein referred more particularly to the form of scepticism existing in his diocese, but he thought that general objections were raised against Christianity by those who did not really understand the objections.

In South Africa, where the most miserable species of humanity were to be found, the question had often been put, "Do you mean to say this Bushman is my brother? Is he not rather the brother of the ape or the orang outang? Is he not much nearer in constitution to the advanced animal than to the civilized man?" There was difficulty in answering the question. But the history of the fall of man was the most reasonable explanation of the difficulty, and it had its exemplification in "the bush." In the course of ten years, when a cultivated man had married a Hottentot wife, there was a degeneration that was most manifest, and showed how degraded man might become in time. The moral problem was, however, the most difficult.—*London Times.*

MR. WHITEHEAD WITHDRAWS.—Hon. Thos. Whitehead has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Lynchburg district. In his card he says:

"I am fully satisfied there will be an independent candidate in the field. I have no desire to make a mere personal canvass from which no public good will result, and have little faith in public politicians and the primaries they get up and manage."

"Up to yesterday Mr. Tucker's opinions on the currency question were not known. The general opinion was that he agreed with the papers that most ardently supported him, on that question, and was in favor of the National Bank system. To day his open letter to a Buckingham committee shows that on this most important question we agree. The letter also shows that Mr. Tucker's position is not what it was supposed to be on other subjects, and that he comes much nearer agreeing with me on public questions than he does with those who have been so free to criticize my opinions and positions."

"Satisfied by Mr. Tucker's letter that the differences between us on Federal questions are not vital, and while our difference on the State debt should not be a matter affecting us before the convention, it will give him an advantage with the readjusting element at the primaries, and believing that the nominating convention will and ought to prepare a platform of principles in regard to all proper questions, upon which the candidate will be required to stand, and which I hope heartily to endorse, I hereby withdraw from the canvass as a candidate, and thus relieve my friends of further trouble in my behalf."

THE DEAD'S ALIVE.—Intelligence of the death of Frank, eldest son of Maj. John Scott, reached here Saturday in such shape as to produce conviction of its truth. A telegram on Wednesday corrected the report. He is alive and well in his Texas home, and mourning has been turned into rejoicing.—*Warrenton Index.*

Terrible Tornado.

A succession of destructive storms passed through New England yesterday. At Boston there was a succession of heavy showers accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning and considerable damage was done.

At Rye Beach, New Hampshire, the storm is reported as having been terrific, accompanied by hail and a violent wind, the latter being quite wide in its path and blowing down whole sections of woodland. A bowling alley was completely wrecked. The doors of the postoffice were blown down and the building was flooded with water. A small boarding house near the bathing beach was demolished, and several of the buildings were more or less injured. A small boarding house on the beach, occupied by about twenty people, was split in two, but fortunately the inmates escaped injury. Whole acres of woodland were blown over, and nearly all the chimneys in the track of the storm are blown down. No lives were lost.

A Wellford, Conn., the storm was terrific, unroofing and demolishing forty houses and about fifty barns. Eighteen dead bodies have been recovered, and probably several others are among the ruins. The telegraph wires and poles were blown down so that it was impossible to communicate directly with outside points. After the tornado passed it was found that it had been confined to a belt of territory about half a mile wide, and the whole damage and loss of life had occurred on the plain lands about a quarter of a mile north of the railroad station, near the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. At six o'clock, while the men were leaving the several factories in the vicinity, it began to rain gently. In a few minutes the rain increased to a perfect deluge, while the lightning illuminated the darkened sky as bright as day, and the thunder rolled with a continuous and deafening roar. Without a second's warning a tornado of wind, mingled with hail and rain, swept across the northern part of the town from west to east, and everything movable in its track was carried away. It seemed to last but a moment, but its results were frightful. Afterward light rain fell, which soon passed off, and at 8 o'clock, when the heavens were clear and the moon shone brightly, by actual counting forty dwelling houses were demolished and at least fifty barns. The scene was a heartrending one. The wooden houses were carried clear off their foundations from a few feet to an eighth of a mile. In the line of the tornado nothing was left standing, and on each side of its track lesser damage was done, chimneys especially suffering. The Catholic church, (wooden), and the new brick high school were totally demolished. The top of the brick factory of the Wallingford community was carried away. Fires were communicated to the ruins in many cases by lamps and stoves, and but for the rain the horror of the affair would have been greatly increased.

There were many incidents. A youth, Matthew Mooney, was standing on a railroad track when struck by the full force of the tornado. He was picked up fifty feet away, almost headless. Mrs. Huddy had her child in her arms; when picked up both were dead and almost unrecognizable. Fred, Littlewood, was killed by flying timber as he was coming home from work. Four female relatives of John Monson were buried in the cellar of the house when blown down, and it took a long while to get them out. It was reported they were killed, but when found two were injured slightly, the other two escaping. Dwelling houses were swept out of existence and barns lifted clear off the hay contained therein, the latter being left standing, and the roofs of innumerable houses taken off. The railroad tracks were not disturbed, and trains are running as usual. Physicians have arrived, and the selectmen have telegraphed Governor Hubbard asking that the local militia company be called out to render aid.

If the wounded die, at most the death list will not exceed thirty. The loss to property is about \$100,000.

The tornado did considerable damage to property at and about Meriden, Connecticut, but no lives were lost.

FAMILIARITY WITH ROYALTY.—It so happened that not long before the arrival of the Prince of Wales in New York a new asylum for the deaf and dumb had been opened, and as was natural enough, the president and committee of this new charity earnestly solicited the attendance of the youthful heir to the crown of Great Britain at a lecture to be given in honor of the inauguration. The invitation was graciously accepted, and his Royal Highness and suite patiently sat for two hours listening to a dull nasal peroration from some one of "the most remarkable men" of the States, probably while in a pulpit on the opposite side another one of the "remarkables" was translating the harangue on his fingers to the deaf and dumb.

When at length all was over, and His Royal Highness and suite, after having congratulated the directors, were about to leave the room, one of the functionaries stepped up to the Prince and begged him to walk on to the platform and sign his name as a souvenir to be cherished in archives of the hospital. Unnecessary to say the Prince readily consented, and stepping on to the platform, signed his name in the ledger, all his suite following him by example. As they were about to step down what was their horror and amazement when they saw that the Prince had signed the name of the same gaunt director, put his hand familiarly on the Prince's shoulder and said: "Wait a bit, sir; just one minute, please," and then before the unfortunate Britishers could recover from their astonishment the astute and practical Yankee, with a presence of mind worthy of Barnum, seized a long pole, and touching successively each one of the victims on the head as if they were wax figures, announced: "This is Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Queen Victoria," etc., etc.; "This is Henry Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle," etc.; "This is Edward Granville Elliot, third Earl of St. Germans," etc., etc., the interpreter all the while being busily engaged in translating on his fingers these astonishing facts to the poor deaf and dumb, who sat grinning with pleasure and delight.

Our informant assures us that the faces of the illustrious expositors were a study. The Duke of Newcastle bit his lip almost to the blood to hide his anger. Lord St. Germans tried to turn his amiable and handsome face into a thunder cloud; in a word, all were exasperated, annoyed and deeply vexed by the rudeness and vulgarity of the philanthropist showman—all but the Prince. He stood quite calm and quiet while the Yankee held the pole on his head and was running through his biography; his features relaxed somewhat when the Duke of Newcastle's turn came; but when the silver locks of Lord St. Germans were touched by the showman's pole His Royal Highness broke into a broad smile and was loosed to howl as loud as he should lose control over himself altogether and burst out laughing.—*Whitehall Review.*

A SHARK.—A shark about ten feet long and weighing nearly a thousand pounds was caught off Long Branch yesterday by three fishermen when they went off to lift their net a mile off shore. As they approached the beach with the fish on several boats cried out, "Shark! shark!" The water was almost immediately abandoned amid great excitement, but when the bathers were informed that it was not one of the black or man-eating species all fears were removed. About an hour after it was brought to the shore a tent was erected over it and ten cents charged for a view of the otherwise valueless carcass.

Annals of Alexandria—Fourth Series.

BY WM. F. CARNE.

Chapter XIV.—Days of Hate.

1755.—Scores of men besides those mentioned in the preceding chapter, sought in the overflowing streets and habitations of Alexandria, during the stay of Braddock's army, a chance to serve the King and to improve their fortunes. No one, however, was anxious to enlist in the Royal army. It had been hoped to recruit largely in the colonies, but the tyranny of the British officers made that impossible. They sung in the market and on the streets the in spring, if not melodious song:

"March on, march on, brave Braddock leads the foremost."

The battle is begun, as you may fairly see. Stand firm, be bold, and it will soon be over! We'll soon gain the field from the proud enemy.

See how, see how they break and fly before us. Now, now, now, now our country will adore us. In peace, and in triumph boys, When we return again."

but the Colonial lads who inclined to become recruits joined the Colonial companies.

The insolence and ferocity of military rule were new in America, and inspired not awe but hatred. The following is the whole record of a military court held here:

"COURT MARTIAL, ALEXANDRIA, LIEUTENANT COLONEL GAGE PRESIDENT.

The prisoner ordered one thousand lashes, but part of the punishment remitted."

No name is given. It may have been Daniel Morgan, wagoner and private, as he was whipped on this expedition for rudeness to a British officer. His stripes never healed. More than twenty years afterwards they reddened a line of battle fields from Quebec to the Compaes.

The arrogance of most of the British officers exceeded all bounds of decency. They treated the Colonial soldiers with the lefty condescension, that army officers west now use towards the friendly Indians that serve them as scouts and rangers.

While Captain Richard Henry Lee was negotiating at Alexandria with Braddock for the reception of his troops, "Captain L." writes his relative, "walked down to the shore with General Braddock and some of his officers, where a boat was in readiness to convey them to the Commodore's ship. When his officers were on board, although he saw Mr. Lee standing on the shore, General Braddock ordered the men to push off, but the Commodore, afterwards the celebrated Admiral Keppel, observing this, sternly ordered them to stop, and invited Mr. Lee into the boat, in which he accompanied them to the ship." Lee's troop was not received.

A lively specimen of this arrogance is found in a letter from the Pennsylvania Commissioners appointed to lay out the upper portion of what is now called the Braddock road, in relation to Sir John St. Clair, who having consented not to blow up the falls of the Potomac to help the transportation, but to use wagons, was now "blowing up" the Pennsylvanians for tardiness. They report that Sir John said, "That instead of marching to the Ohio he would in one day march his army into Cumberland county to out the roads, press horses, wagons, &c.; that he would not suffer a soldier to handle an axe, but by fire and sword oblige the inhabitants to do it, and take every man that refused to the Ohio, as he did yesterday some of the Virginians; that he would kill all the cattle, and carry away all the horses, burn the houses, &c., and that if the French defeated them by the delays of this Province he would with his sword draw past through the Province and treat the inhabitants as a parcel of traitors to his Master."

Even the English musketeer twitted the Virginia Ranger on the seamanship of his new uniform, but the musketeer of the former world was in bullets twice his weight for every Indian he struck, while the latter's rifle had not missed an ounce of lead in five years of constant use.

The transient dwellers of the town in April exceeded the permanent inhabitants twenty fold. The town drove a roaring trade, a thousand times busier than the busiest fair it had ever seen. The court house and warehouses were packed, and on each side of the town tents were pitched. The British soldiers "for the first time in their lives," found themselves unattended in tobacco, nor did they, despite all the efforts of the officers, stint themselves in the use of West India rum, then plentiful in the town, the pretence being that the water in Virginia made them sick.

The troops were afterwards brigaded, their strength being as follows:

First Brigade—Sir Peter Halket: 44th regiment, 700 men; Capt. Rutherford and Capt. H. Gates, N. Y. Independent Co., 100; Captain Polson's Carpenters, 50; (had been in rebellion;) Captain Penelope's Virginia Rangers, 50; Capt. Wagner's Virginia Rangers, 50; Captain Dagworthy's Maryland Rangers, 50.

Second Brigade—Col. Dunbar: 48th regiment, 700 men; Capt. Demerise, S. C., 100; Capt. Dobb, N. C., 100; Capt. Mercer, Carpenters, 50; Capt. Stevens' Virginia Rangers, 50; Capt. Hoge's Virginia Rangers, 50; Capt. Cox's Virginia Rangers, 50.

"The General," says Orme's Journal, "was very impatient to remove the troops from Alexandria, as the greatest care or the severest punishments could not prevent the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, and as he was likewise informed that the water of that place was very unwholesome."

"The Virginia troops being clothed were ordered to march immediately to Winchester to be armed, and the General appointed Esquis Allen of the 44th to make them as like soldiers as possible. Capt. Andrew Lewis was ordered with his company of Rangers to the Greenbrier River, there to build two stockade forts, in one of which he was to remain himself and to detach to the other a subaltern and fifteen men. These forts were to cover the western settlers of Virginia from any incursions of Indians."

"By St. Clair's advice the army was to start from Alexandria in two divisions, one regiment and a portion of the stores to Winchester, whence a new road was nearly completed to Fort Cumberland, and the other regiment with the remainder by the way of Frederick, Maryland. A portion of the stores were to be conveyed in part by water carriage on the Potomac. Accordingly on the 8th or 9th of April the provincials and six companies of the 44th, under Sir Peter Halket, were ordered to set out for Winchester, Lieutenant Colonel Gage and four companies remaining to escort the artillery." The artillery consisted of ten ship cannon mounted on trucks which had been sent out for Winchester, Lieutenant Colonel Gage and four companies of the 44th, under Lieut. Dunbar's 48th regiment, with some light troops and four companies of the 44th, under Lieut. Dunbar.

"The Virginia riflemen were so ludicrously scorned up by Governor Dinwiddie, in jackets scarcely reaching to their waists, that they became more laughing stock to the British army who never called them by any other name than that of 'Virginia short tunics.' Many believed that this was done purposely that they might be scorned and led to think themselves quite an inferior sort of beings to the mighty English."—*Life of Franklin*, by M. L. Weems.

Col. Gage. Notwithstanding departures, the town was still crowded and busy when General Braddock, the five Governors and Commodore Keppel met in the northeast room of Major Carlyle's Mansion House, that then stood in the midst of an acre of open ground, with the river waves rippling on the shore close behind it, and opened the most important assembly ever held in the town, which has well been called

THE CONGRESS OF ALEXANDRIA.

The congress was a secret one. While the colonists on the streets and in the fields around were making ready to shed their blood in defence of the claims of the British Crown, the Royal Governors began, in that old stone house, the forging of that chain, which, twenty years afterwards, Patrick Henry heard "clanking on the plains of Boston," but whose reeded links are now pictured on the great seal of the Commonwealth. The official minutes of the council are as follows:

At a council held at the camp at Alexandria, in Virginia, April the 14th, 1755.

Present: His Excellency, Edward Braddock, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in America; The Honorable Augustus Keppel, Esquire, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America; The Hon. Wm. Shirley, Esquire, The Hon. Robt. Dinwiddie, Esquire, The Hon. James Delany, Esquire, The Hon. Horatio Sharpe, Esquire, The Hon. Robt. Hunter Morris, Esquire.

Mr. Shirley was made Secretary of the council. The General's commission having been read, and the articles of his instructions from His Majesty relating to a common fund to be established in the colonies for carrying on the services under the General's Direction, and also the Article relative to the Measures to be taken for engaging the Indians in His Majesty's interest, His Excellency, the General, made the following proposals:

"That a fund for colonial defence be established;

"That Col. Johnson be sent to secure the friendship of the Five nations of Indians;

"That Crown Point and Niagara should be attacked;

"That the fort at Oswego should be strengthened, and vessels built to command Lake Ontario."

The members of the council having taken into consideration the several matters in the order presented by the General, the Governors present acquiesced His Excellency that they had severally made Application to their respective Assemblies for the Establishment of the common fund proposed, but had not been able to prevail upon them to agree to it, and gave it as their unanimous Opinion that such a fund can never be established in the Colonies without the aid of Parliament." They likewise declared, that having found it impracticable to obtain in their respective Governments the Proportion expected by His Majesty towards defraying the expense of his service in North America, they were unanimously of the opinion that it should be proposed to His Majesty's Ministers to find out some Method of compelling them to do so, and of assessing the several governments in Proportion to their respective abilities their shares of the whole money already furnished, and which it shall be thought proper for them further to furnish towards the general expenses of his service.

They told Gen. Braddock that his expedition "would be at a stand" unless he used the credit of the British Government to raise funds.

They also approved of sending Col. Johnson to secure the friendship of the Five nations; approved of the attack on Crown Point and Niagara, and of Col. Johnson as commander, and advised the building of two vessels on Lake Ontario, according to plans to be furnished by Com. Keppel, and that in case Fort Duquesne should be reduced by the expedition about to start under Gen. Braddock's command that the cost of new works and the garrison there should be borne by Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Braddock followed up this recommendation, "I cannot," Braddock writes to Lord Halifax, "but take the liberty to represent to you the necessity of laying a tax upon all His Majesty's dominions in America agreeably to the result of the council, for reimbursing the great sums that must be expended."

The congress having closed, the Royal Governors hurried to their respective governments, and communicated to their councils "in confidence, not to be divulged," the proceedings of the congress at Alexandria. It was many years before the proceedings came to light.

"Twenty years later when Parliament attempted to carry out this recommendation the people of Alexandria and Fairfax, Geo. Washington in the chair, met (not in secret) at the Court House, directly opposite the old Mansion House, and resolved that Parliament had no right to tax Virginia, a resolve they maintained afterwards in arms.

Catched in a Sewer.

The Kansas City Times says: During the sudden storm which passed over the city yesterday morning an accident happened in the main sewer of the city which nearly cost two men their lives. Foreman Conklin, of the city engineer's force, accompanied by two laborers named Frank McNeelis and John Dugan, went down a main hole near Fifth street to do some work in a main sewer, which is fifty feet from the surface of the ground. Foreman Conklin came up shortly after going down, leaving Dugan and McNeelis in the sewer.

While he was absent a terrible storm passed over the city, preventing his return. The water came down in torrents, flooding the streets and gutters. All of the feeders of the sewer suddenly became filled with water, cutting off all communication between the two men in the sewer and the man on watch at the top of the man hole. Dugan and McNeelis were totally unconscious of the storm raging above, and were seated in the darkness of the main sewer, waiting the return of the foreman, when a torrent of water commenced to pour in upon them from all directions.

Before they had time to reach a place of safety the main sewer had become a rushing, subterranean river. Dugan managed to climb up on the uneven stone wall of the sewer, but McNeelis was not so fortunate. The flood caught him in its resistless power and bore him from his feet. He may have been in the water for some time, but he was never seen again. Dugan was totally unconscious of the storm raging above, and was seated in the darkness of the main sewer, waiting the return of the foreman, when a torrent of water commenced to pour in upon them from all directions.

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In the mean time the greatest anxiety was felt by the city engineers and his assistants at the top of the man hole. As the rain continued to fall and the increased volume of water continued to pour down into the sewer at each street corner, it was plainly evident that the men below were being pulled farther and farther from the reach of all help from above.

When the rain ceased a party went down into the sewer to seek the two men. They were found still alive and waiting deep in water, clinging to the side of the sewer. They were still unaware that a fierce storm had been raging above them, but were impressed with the idea that the water would rise and break loose. They were in an exhausted condition, and had the storm been a long one they must have certainly been washed away and carried down to the Missouri river. It was certainly a very narrow escape.

THE PENSION CASES.—Since the first of the present month, thirty-five new clerks have been added to the force employed in the pension bureau, and with this increase the commissioner believes he can bring his entire work up to date within six months. The force is now employed in putting on record and in proper shape, the pensioners of the war of 1812, and this work will be completed in about two months. The pension cases are now being adjusted at the average rate of 16,000 per month.—*Wash. Post.*

Conant's Defalcation.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 10.—While he has not completed his investigation, Bank Examiner Billings finds Conant's defalcation at the Eliot Bank amounts to \$68,000.

A HORNE HORSE.—Mr. H. Howard, corner of Seventh street and Clarke st., is the owner of a horse that has two rudimentary horns growing from the interior of the base of the ears, strongly resembling the horns of a buffalo. The horns are of equal size, about 6 inches long and curved like those of the bovine species. Inside the ears there is a soft flexible ligature, covered with hair; the points are tipped with what two inches of hard, black horn, and project forward. When the ears are moved the horns become more rigid in the soft parts, and stand out like the horns of an ox or a buffalo.

The horse drops off every spring, about the 1st of May, and are succeeded by new ones of the same size. The horse is a bay mustang, about fourteen hands high, and rather poor in flesh at present. He is perfectly gentle, and will readily enter a house or other inclosure, and allow himself to be handled. Mr. John Grimsley, who knows something about a horse, examined his mouth yesterday, and pronounced him seven years old. He says the animal is the most wonderful thing in the equine line he ever saw, being a greater curiosity than Fremont's woolly horse, or the hairless horse exhibited in the city some years ago.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.—In a recently published letter Hon. J. Randolph Tucker declares that the State debt question has no relevancy to the congressional canvass, as no question as to the debt or mode of settlement can be brought before Congress. If it were, Mr. Tucker says, as a States' rights man he would be bound to vote against any proposition relating to it. Mr. Tucker says:

"The State should meet its debt—either by payment or discharge, according to contract, as interpreted by its own highest court, which it has constituted to adjudicate the question; but it is perfectly consistent with her honor, propose to her creditors, for their consideration and acceptance, any plan of readjustment of the debt which she may in the wisdom of her Legislature determine to be best."

Such a proposal has been embodied in a law of the late session, the provisions of which presented a fair basis for an honorable negotiation for a settlement of the debt between Virginia and her creditors. And I may be permitted to add that I see no reason why Virginia with her credit fully sustained by the voice of her people should not be able to settle her debt at as low a rate of interest as any other government upon the continent."

A MATCH AT WHIST.—An interesting match of 1,000 points that was completed recently by four gentlemen in this village, the winning pair making 1,030 points to their opponents 970.

The most remarkable feature of the match was the persistent luck of the winners till just at the close. The defeated side had led from the very first till their score had reached 900, at which point they were passed for the first time. The total number of games played was 14, the winners making 95 to their opponents 85. At the twenty-fifth game the defeated side was 700 points